no better light than a thief endeavoring to avail his self of plunder while a house was

THE POLYNESIA

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

MORE DISASTERS .- WHALERS .- In addition again, visiting China and other countries. to the whale-ships reported by us as lost,-eight in number,-we now learn the loss of three ted England with him, as interpreter to the disothers, the Howqua, Globe, and Acushner, astrous expedition of 1823; he returned with the eleven American and two French ships now body of his deceased king, and remained with beard from as total wrecks. The whaling fleet Ranhumanu; subsequently he went to reside at is having a hard time of it this season, but we Kauai, where he became a member of the church are happy to notice, that some of those more and was appointed judge at Koloa; after the recently arrived, have done much better than it restoration of the Independence of the Islands, was feared any would do, after learning the dis- be was summoned to Oahu, and was appointed esters which had attended many of the ships, one of the original Board of Commissioners for and the quantity of ice, with which the northern quieting land titles, and on the elevation of his cruising grounds were obstructed at the com- brother to the Premiership, was appointed by mencement of the season.

As but few of the ships are yet in, we hope vacant by his death. they are kept away by "good luck," and that landsmen are strangers.

ergy and perseverance than the whalemen; and they deserve a degree of success of which many of them will be deprived the present season. And this, coming so close upon the unprecedented good fortune of 1850, will be all the more felt by them, and occasion the more bitter disappointment. But reverses must be expected in every branch of business and trade, and whalers, as well as others, must not despair, when overtaken by them. Courage and perseverance will eventually overcome all ordinary reverses.

lowing, taken from American papers recently him and his crew in their misfortunes. He als on to the dismissal of Capt, Frazer.

On the particular point of his having been spended, " in consequence of the charge of his them no indignities. having flogged one of his crew at the gangway." the case, as we learn them from a perusal of will never be heard from, that have been lost in a part of the nose of one of his ship-mates, was in port, that many have gone down, without a sentenced, by the crew themselves, who sat as a witness, or a helping hand in the hour of distress. sort of court in the matter, to have one-half of Time alone will develop the truth of these fears. his head shaved, to be whipped at the gangway which we trust will prove groundless. at the discretion of the captain, to be sent out of the ship, and to have his clothes and wages consecated to the use of the injured party. This was the award of the crew. Was it executed to the letter? No; the benevolent feelings o

Capt. F. shielded him from all but the whipping. (some 18 lashes, only), with which the injured man declared himself satisfied. His head was not shaved; his clothes were not conficated. and his wages only retained till he should join another ship. But in this respect the benevolence of Capt. F. supplied the offender with funds from his own purse sufficient for his neces blice, and his wages were ultimately paid him. when it is known that the above transscrious all occurred in February, and that Capt. F. was only officially notified of the passage of the law abotishing flogging in the navy in April, it of an investigation, we apprehend, will not be a matter of much doubt with our

realers. But here are the items referred to. AN PRASER, OF THE REVENUE SERVICE.

ORITHARY Dran, on the morning of the 1st of October who signs him- His Excellency JAMES YOUNG KANEHOA, governor of Maui, aged 54 years. From a member of Representatives of the Hawaiinu Kingdom, on the family we have received the following brief the inefficacy of high duties on spirits in promosketch of his life.

wa deputation of the National Assembly .- 9th of October, 1806, he left these Islands for alone, against the policy of the government. many as fifteen voyages to England, principally Sim .- (Page 16.) from Philadelphia. On his return to these Islands, he was formally married according to the would you advise us to impose in lieu of those rites of the church of England, to Sarah , eblest imposed by the joint resolution of 3d April, 1846? daughter of the late Isanc Davies, of Milford : perhaps this was the first christian marriage per- 17. formed on the Islands. He lived for a time with Kamehameha I., but soon after, went to sea

He afterwards lived with Liholiho, and visi-His Majesty, governor of Maui, which office is

When we have more space we will publish by their good fortune, though attended by ly of Young, and the interview between the Hagreat exertions and privations to which most waitan Chiefs and George the IV, in 1824, at Windsor Castle, on which occasion, the late As a class, there are few possessed of more en- James Young acted as Interpreter.

> dott, Bush, arrived on the 2nd, from the Arctic, bringing the captain and crew of the Am, whale ship Acushnet, Bradley, of Fair Haven, and part of the cargo saved from that ship.

We learn from Capt. Bradley, that the Acush net was wrecked on the 16th of Aug., on St. Lawrence Island. Heavy weather, ice, fog and currents all combined to effect the disaster. The ship was a total loss, but crew all saved.

Capt. B. expresses many thanks to Capt. Bush We are happy in republishing the fol- for the assistance rendered, and kindness shown received through the mail. They confirm the says that the inhabitants of St. Lawrence Island views expressed by us two weeks since, in rela- treated them like brothers : that is, they divided equally all they could lay their hands upon, showed kindness to their persons, and offered

The A. had 1,300 barrels of oil when lost, we have no fears that Capt. F. will not be able, about 250 of which were saved by the Wyandott. most fully, to exculpate himself. The facts in It is resonably to be feared that many ships official documents submitted for our inspec- the Arctic this season. In the midst of ice, fog, tion, are, that one of his crew, for biting off and storms, it is the opinion of ship-masters now

We are indebted to Capt. Nosworth of brig Gulnare, for a file of San Francisco papers, for which he has our thanks.

The 4th of July was observed in London with great eclat, and was one of the grandest affairs that has taken place in the British Metropolis for many a year. A grand dinner given by Mr. Penbody, an American merchant, was attended by several hundreds of the English nohility, the most prominent of whom was the Duke of Wellington, who took a sent beneath the American flag and the portrait of Washington. The cost of this banquet was \$15,000.

-On the 4th of July, also, a voluminous Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in the island of Cuba, setting forth the grounds of complaint against the Spanish government, and inviting co-operation from all the inhabitants of the island. A battle was fought the same day, in which the government troops were defeated, a result which inspired the jusurgents with great number in the vicinity of Puerto Principe. The long agitated affairs of Cuba have thus reached a crisis that must result in consequences of the utmost importance. Independence, or a state of more galling subjection, will follow this bold novement. Spain will not yield this last gem of what her once vast American possessions without a desperate struggle, for which she seems abuncate dantly prepared. But when the spirit of a peothey will ultimately triumph. the world will watch with in-

AVORTER .- At the March term of the me court of New Zealand, a Hawniian by to name of "Kaki," was indicted for the murer of " Jacky Maitara," also a Hawaiian, at Bay of Jalanda on the 10th January last. The prisoner on being called upon to plead

By a friend of the Hawaiian Government.

This disgraceful fact, though true, will hard- Boston, in the United States, in the ship Pearl, claims our attention, as the balm of Gilend distilleries go into operation, if they keep out for seems just, because universal consent favore the ings of any man, or of any class of men. We be believed by posterity, as this wretch, a in care of the late Capt. John Ebbets; he made a which is to heal every national evil by promo- reign liquor, and make the 20,000 gallons here, introduction of a foreign tongue. It is a well I to allow myself to be carried away by a care cotchman by birth, could be considered in long stay in the States, and afterwards made as ting temperance, morality, and revenue from this source would be, say known fact, that the business of translating trary spirit, I would forget alike the example "But you will naturally ask, what duties

shrink not from a clear and unequivocal rely." After a degression, he proceeds, (on page "I would instantly repeal the joint resolution of Sd April, 1846, which gives to France, over all

he others, an undue advantage, for which she has not been as thankful as she ought to have been. I would place all other nations upon an 4, 5, and 6, should not be at once repealed. It is exact footing of parity with her. Now, how is this to be done? It may be done in a very simple and easy manner.

valorem, on brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials, cordials, absynthe. arrack, curacoa, kerschenwasser, liqueurs, maraschino and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character. 2. Impose a duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem,

on burgundy, champagne, claret, madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of

4. Impose a duty of 20 per cent, ad valorem. duce, and allow a drawback of the full duty on all that may be exported for foreign consumption (of course this presupposes the repeal of all existing laws that prohibit domestic distillation.)

5. Impose a duty of 8 per cent, ad valorem. on all wines and imitations of wines, made in ANOTHER WHALER LOST .- The brig Wyan- the Hawaiian Islands, from native grapes, or ultimate fate of the present attempts to establish other fruits, and allow a drawback of the full duty on all that may be exported for foreign con-

on all sies and other fermented liquors, brewed without a stroke. in the Hawaiian Islands, from native grains, and allow a drawback of the whole duty on all that may be exported for foreign consumption.

I would propose that the three first should take effect only after 12 months from the date of publication, to allow time for stocks to work off know the law before they could import a cargo tions. Here, in a nutshell, you have the grand pro-

ject. First, an instantaneous repeal of the present law which imposes a high duty. Second, three sorts of duty to take effect after twelve months-to be put in pickle a whole year before using,-to allow time for stocks to work off and third, three other sorts of duty to be imposed on articles which do not exist, and never ought to exist, in these Islands. The instantaneous repeal of the duty of five

dollars per gallon, would produce such a shock upon the regular trade, they must have a year to recover from its effects, before 75 cents per gallon can be imposed as a substitute! News of this repeal would, in three weeks reach California, in three months all over the rum dealing world, and the way their stocks would work off towards these Islands would be a caution! A year of perfect freedom from duties, not even flame the blood, bringing on fever, and cause the 5 per cent duty, mind; no doubt it would al- death, as it has done already in very numerous low time for all vessels coming from foreign ports! to know the law before they could import a car- be impossible for the Government to enforce go under it. Yes from 9 to 11 months before, any restrictions, however severe, to prevent the and a grand time they would have of it, enough overseer, and kanakas from drinking it. to bring tears of joy from a puncheon. We must, admit His Excellency's measure

would be a remedy for smuggling, -that process has come ! We have already noticed one of His ure. Excellency's favorite principles, that the morality Now, Mr. Editor, as you and your friends not Utopian temperance, but the other kind, the ies. genuine simon pure.

During this momentous year, a tax is to be laid upon distilleries. Why? Suppose there were of by oppression to strike for after all, to discourage them, that would be preposterous. We take it for certain he favors distilleries, considers them part of a great system, subject them to such an exorbitant tax? Is that produce &c. ? Does the minister intend next to tax sugar and coffee 20 per cent? It seems hard that so useful and praiseworthy an article as run since his heart was so beht upon inducing the Legislature to impose those taxes on distilleries but he did not intend in his it was a keen iden, that of opening the ports to foreign liquors a whole year to hegin with.-There is an air of sincerity about his profession in this business which looks suspicious, and we Mr. Abraham, at take it there is about as much for distillers to o defend the four as to hope for, from such legislation. If they want a leader, it is to be hoped they will once the Minister of Pa But the Honorphile Hones of Repres

frink. Their salaries would be enor Let us quote another paragraph, respecng a duty upon foreign spirits.

"The duty that I have suggested, of one hun-red per cent, ad valorem, would not be so high nesday or Thursday next.

REVIEW OF AN "Address to the House of 20,000 gallons, per annum." (page 27)

productions. If however the object to be gain- and hymn-book, and a few other primary hooks his sine shall not prosper; but whose co ed is of sufficient importance, doubtless the plan- are the only ones in demand; this demand is and forsaketh them shall have mercy." ters would try to bear it.

"But there is no reason why all laws contrary due to the interests of Hawaiian planters and it." (Page 18.)

3. Impose a duty of 80 per cent, ad valorem, the world over, if millers ent no flour, if as a ligent people, and no one doubts the final extinc- In conformity with the laws, circulars have been on ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, in cask or in class they avoid the free use of the article which tion of it, it is certainly necessary to provide for 4. Impose a duty of 20 per cent, at vatorem, on rum, brandy, and all other spirituous liquors they muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth guage of the country. To this end, let the pre- standing of all who pay and all who collect taxes. many of them will yet retrieve their cruise some interesting particulars relating to the fami-distilled in the Hawatian Islands from native pro- out the corn? On this point we would be too sent system be changed for one of thorough in- So far as foreigners are concerned, the following happy to see a few statistical tables.

For the Polynesian.

MR. EDITOR .- The friends of temperance need not be under the slightest alarm as to the distilleries upon the different sugar plantations within this group of Islands, for like the javelin 6. Impose a duty of 6 per cent, ad valorem, in the hands of aged Priam it falls to the ground

It is possible that the Planters have allowed hemselves to be imposed upon by cunning and designing men who have mearely a view to their own selfish interests and advancement without and for all vessels coming from foreign ports to any regard for the prosperity of the Planta-

> Upon the Island of Maui in consequence of the great scarcity of water and the elevation of the mountains no still could be worked profitably, the worm tub or vat must be kept cool and a large supply of water is required for that purpose, th temperature being so very low the fermentation would go on very tardy, indeed it would require artificial heat to produce a brisk fermentation -The public seem to be under the impression that it is from the skimmings, only, that Rum is made; this is a very great mistake and requires correction, for from 15 to 30 per cent of molas ses is required in charging the fermenting vats in order to obtain good returns.

Distilleries upon the plantations here would not pay one per cent upon the outlay of capital in erecting suitable buildings, &c. &c. The rum would be sent out new and unwholesome and prejudical to the public health; it would in instances upon the West India Islands .- It would

Rum requires age and a long sea voyage to render it fit for use.

Three-fourths of theskimmings heretofor by which some liquors are landed without pay- thrown away may very easily be saved to the ing duty; a very simple remedy, which allows plantations and no waste whatever take place; landing without duty to all, for a whole year .- it can be made into good sugar or syrup, &c. Look out for temperance, morality, and revenue, The scum that first rises upon the clarifiers and about these days, as the old almanac says. Now the settlings can be put to no earthly use, unless raise your banner, shout, for your day of triumph perhaps to throw it upon the lands as man-

of a country is somewhat in proportion to the seem to take a lively interest in the prosperity of spirits drank by the people, and soon we would the plantations, I would respectfully recommend have an opportunity of witnessing the efficacy you to seek for some other cause than the want confidence, and brought to their aid a large of rum in promoting morality and temperance; of stills to account for the present difficult-AMICUS VERITATUS.

East Mani, 221, Ser. 1951.

Or correspondent above seems to speak "from the book" in his remarks upon stills and distilleries in the Islands, will His Excellency distilling. Having had a large experience in just let us know why they are to pay a tax of 20 the Island of Santa Cruz, it is presumable that per cent ! A tax considerably heavier than the his opinions are entitled to weight with those who old pachao tax. It cannot be that his object is, are most interested, in a pecuniary sense, in this important question.

The question of accounting "for the present difficulties," is one quite independent of that of beneficial to morals, temperance, &c. Then why distilling. The want of capital, we apprehend is the principal cause of the embarrassment of his method of promoting agriculture, domestic most of the planters. Small and inefficient mills, want of experience, and more particularly a want of sugar, doubtless has much to do with ir. Good sugar we understand, readily sells at should be so treated by a professed friend; really \$100 per ton, at which price, we have been told planters can well afford to make it, even at the present rate of wages; and the proprietors of two plantations now under way, have asserted that they would be perfectly satisfied with that price for all they can make for the next five years.

There is not much fear that it will be less, du ring that period, but quite a probability that it will range above that figure, which will add to the profits of the planters in the same ratio. We do take a "lively interest in the prosperity of the plantations," and believe they will ultiut they are laboring

For SAN FRANCISCO. - A mail will be made and temperance to which the N up at the Post office and despatched by the "Kor- bound, being very conducing to health i-nor," which sails for the above port on Wed- dingly they are celebrated for

thanks are most cheerfully accorded.

ble, that the English language is destined to pre- recorded by Daniel, chapt. I. verses 15, and to vail in this group of islands. It is now the adop- "And at the end of ten days their coun This shows that His Excellency really need ted medium for the transaction of husiness on appeared fairer, and fatter in fiesh than not believe there is much smuggling, any how; the part of government. The native is discar- the children which did eat the portion of the family we have received the following brief ting temperance, morality and revenue &c., &c., not believe there is much smuggling, any how; the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the portion of the part of government. The native is discarted the part of government. The native is discarted the children which did eat the part of government. The native is discarted the part of government is discarted the p gallons in 1850, it would hardly swell up to 15, The native language may continue to be spoken, tion of their meat and the wine that they sh John Young and Namokuelua his first wife, CHAPTER III .- This chapter is particularly 000 gallons under the fostering case of this Min- but in all reasonable probability it will never be drink; and gave them pulse." Lately, at Paris, the notorious Paul Jones, (who died 20th July 1804.) He was born at devoted to the great Financial measure, which ister. Suppose consumption swollen up to 20, the medium through which this people can acinfamous memory, attended to his grave Kawaihae, on the 7th of August, 1797. On the one of the King's Ministers undertook to carry 000 gallons, 100 per cent, ad valorem, (page 18) quaint themselves with history, science, or any no less the spiritual than the temporal international control of the King's Ministers undertook to carry 000 gallons, 100 per cent, ad valorem, (page 18) would amount to some 15,000 dollars, but if the branch of useful knowled e. This conclusion of mankind, I should be sorry to bort the fa-5,000 dollars per annum. Forty one thousand works of a standard character, has already our blessed Saviour, who when be was read dollars of revenue per annum, finds here a shab- ceased, in a great measure. The printing and reviled not again, and his precept, not to receive by substitute, leaving a pretty round sum to be book-binding establishments of the Am. mission, pense evil for evil. screwed out of sugar, coffee and other native are yearly being curtailed. The native bible The wisest of men says "He that entry

> These facts, taken into consideration, will into the immediate adoption of suggestions No's dicate the course to be pursued by those interes- ther the faults of men, nor the evils of society ted in the cause of education among this people. to be cured by covering them up. There is no hope of greatly increasing or imagriculturists that they should be repealed, and proving the means of education, so long as in-1. Impose a duty of one hundred per cent, ad they may be repealed, without any injury what- struction is confined to the native tongue. It everto the cause of temperance. "(Mr. Wyllie's must be pretty well known, from the structure kind of temperance.) "It no more follows that of it, that there is little chance of disciplining because people make spirits, they are to drink it, the mind, in the process of its acquisition. The then because a miller makes flour, he is to eat simplicity of its orthography renders instruction unnecessary, in this most important branch of an That is very true. It no more follows, but it English education. Now since the native Chamberlain's Office, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1851. follows just as much. If millers take no toll, all tongue can never meet the demands of an intelthey produce, then do rum makers likewise. Do the education of the people in the adopted lan- Hawaiian language, for the more perfect understruction in English.

small and not likely to increase.

If this measure were adopted, it would not im pede at all the acquisition of the natives by those who were in process of learning English. It will be learned as a matter of course, at least so I think, without any expenditure of time or labor in support of a system of education for that purpose. If the English language should be adopted in the schools there would be no necessity of communicating instruction in native any farther than to te ch the art of reading, which as before seen, can be acquired without very close atten tion to study.

There is force in the above remarks o our correspondent, and perhaps the subject demands more consideration from the Minister of Public Instruction than it has hitherto received From the report of the Department of Public Instruction to the last Legislature, the number of schools reported was 543, with 15,308 scholars. guage. It will readily be perceived that to provide competent English teachers for those 543 schools, would require an amount of funds en- Colts and foals of asses, under two years tirely beyond the means of the government,-The E glish langua e might be introduced into few, at the most important points; but in all the remoter districts, where few or no foreigners reside, we conceive that it would be a most diffi cult matter to teach that language with any degree of success. For the common people, and for the common purposes of life, a knowledge of reading, riting and arithmetic is all that they can be expected to acquire with few exceptions And these, in the native language, would we ap prehend, be of more service to them, than the

For the Polynesian

MR. EDITOR .- In looking over a recent No. o the "Boston Cultivator," I observed an article upon the utility of Toads, a portion of which I copy for your journal, hoping that it may serve as a hint to those of your readers who are extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who may have lamented as I have the destructive ravages of insects upon their crops. Should it be found that Toads will survive in our climate (and I know of no reason why they should not) would it not be advisable for the R. H. Agricul- the first conveyance after the proper season for tural Society to import a few.

"Utility of Toads .. - These animals are very useful in gardens; they live on insects, which they devour without much regard to the species, ed. the selections being made by toads of different sizes, according to the bulk they are able to swallow. While he is small he is only able to feed on groats, flies, the smallest beetles, &c. but when full grown will swallow almost all in ects that infest the garden whether in the lower or perfect state. The number of insects which hey are capable of devouring is surprising to one unacquainted with their habits. There is at advantage which they have over fowls in gardens-they do no injury to any plants, their mode of taking their food being such that the plants are scarcely touched in the act.

Would not the presence of these animals in our fields, prevent or at least mitigate the ravages of the poko, which sometimes cut off whole acres of potatoes or corn in a very short space of time.

Yours, &c.

Mr. EDITOR .- More than one friend has assured me that the passage at page 22, of my address to the Legislature, which refers to the Protestant missionaries, as teetotallers, who prove that according to all outward indications of health laid down by physiologists the system does not seem to be favorable either to their complexions or their health," has been understood in an offensive sense. This I much regret, for there is no body of men in the Islands whom respect more than these same missionaries .-From the sincerity of my respect and good will towards them, I will take some pains to explain erdifficulties which the leading idea in my mind at the time I penby involve them, but the general in ned that, perhaps inconsiderate remark. I was de and all other branches of busi- thinking at the moment of the Nazariles, of whom Jeremiah says, (Lamentations chapt. e avere de- Verse 7.) "Her Nazarites were purer than snow, they were whiter than milk, they were more ruddy in body than rubies, their polishing

I have always understood that part of Scripre in the conse that it pleased God to reward he Nazarites not only with vigorous health, but with the outward again of it. That I am right in that view, I infer from the fullowing paralatest yet received as the islands, for which our raph of the celebrated Dr. and prudential use of this dy complexions.

Ms. Entros .- It seems clearly demonstra- The same test of outwart appearance is an

If the rule be a good one for private men, i equally commendable for a public man, for me Honolulu, Sept. 23.1. R. C. WYLLIE

Dublished bn Anthoritn.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTICE. The Court will go into mourning for His Ex-cellency, James Young Kanehou, the late Governor of the Island of Maui, for 15 days from

issued from the Department of Finance, in the

are the taxes : Every male adult subject of His Mujesty \$ age, do, do, each girls between 15 and 20 years of

age, do. do. each Girls residing with their parents are exempted by law from this tax. SCHOOL TAX. Every male subject of his Majesty as This tax is for the exclusive support of e

non schools in the district. Every foreigner, subject or alien, resid-ing or doing business in the city of Honolulu, if without children under legal age

Every foreigner, as above, baving children under legal age This tax is to be subject to the order of "the school committee of Honolulu."

TAX ON ANIMALS. alive on the 1st day of Ju-For every horse, male or female, wh used or not For every mule or nes as above

old are exempted, by law, from The land tax has been abulished by the King n Privy Council, subject to the approval be next Legislature.

The tax-gatherers are instructed to call at even house, comm the purpose of recording the above taxes. If no paid at the time, or before the 1st day of Jan. ne more call will be made, after which all un paid taxes will be placed in the hunds of the pro per parties for collection by process of law.

A suitable person is employed, on each island, to collect these taxes of foreigners.

G. P. JUDD, Minister of Finance. Treasury-Office, Honolulu, Oct. 1st., 1851.

The funeral of James Young Kanche vill take place this day, at 10 o'clock, and the procession will proceed to the Royal Cemetary n the order prescribed for the funeral of the late Chief, W. P. Leileiohoku. The public are in vited to attend at the house of Dr. Rooke.

BEES .- We are happy to learn that the Recor ding Secretary of the R. H. Agricultural Society has received notice from Hobart town, that ! hive of bees will be forwarded to that Society b sending them arrives. This anticipated color of industrious little workers, will be gladly welcomed at the Islands, where they are much need-

Oct. 1, on wh. ship Sam. Robertson, of connative of the Hervey Islands. MARINE JOURNAL

DIED

Sept. 24, Maiarna, a native of Mani, wife of Jol

PORT OF HONOLULU.

1.—Br bk Sacramento, Gwatkins, 20 de fm Sac 2.—Am sch J. Franklin, Taylor, 14 de fm Sac 3.—Am bk Arco, Iris, Coffin, 20 de fm San Fr Br bg Gulnare, Nosworth, 17 de fm WHALERS ARRIVED.

Helen Augusta, Pales, fm Arctic, 160 wh, 600 Cleared.

Shipping in Port. Am wh shp Rhone, Dennis, Am wh shp J. Wells, Cross, Am bk Winslow, Stall, Am bk J A Butler, Gardner,